

Maine’s Endangered & Threatenend Wildlife

Extinction is forever - the permanent loss of a species worldwide. We all must act at the local, state, regional, national or international levels to prevent more losses. Listing species as Endangered or Threatened is one strategy used by state and federal agencies to focus attention on conservation of species most vulnerable - those most likely to become extirpated or extinct. Extinct Maine animals include the Atlantic gray whale, sea mink, great auk, Labrador duck and passenger pigeon.

Endangered species are native species that are likely to disappear from the state without efforts to protect the population and its habitat.

Threatened species are native species that are not in immediate danger of disappearing from the state, but are likely to become endangered without special help.

Extirpation is the loss of a species from part of its range. Examples of animals currently extirpated from Maine include the woodland caribou, wolf, cougar, loggerhead shrike, timber rattlesnake, Karner blue butterfly and American burying beetle.

These animals still live in other states or countries, but no longer occur in Maine.

Listing designates a species as Endangered or Threatened. In Maine, the Legislature reviews proposals from natural resource agencies to designate animals as Endangered or Threatened in law. The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW) is responsible for managing (and listing, when necessary) all land animals, all those living in freshwater systems and marine birds.

Recovery is when a species is no longer Endangered or Threatened. Recovery plans are created to protect it from becoming extirpated or extinct and, if possible, to increase the population so that it is no longer endangered. Recovering endangered species is the job of the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW) and the Maine Department of Marine Resources (MDMR).

The **Maine Endangered Species Act** became law in 1975 and initially included only 11 animals. MDIFW has periodically updated the listings since. This beautiful painting by Mark McCollough depicts the 51 species that are now listed by the State of Maine as Endangered or Threatened. Brief accounts for each are grouped by major habitat categories, since the animal's needs for food and shelter are essential. Conservation of habitats is the basis of effective stewardship of Maine's special fish and wildlife diversity.

Coastal waters and offshore islands (1 - 8)

- 1 - **Harlequin Ducks** (Threatened) occur sparsely in Maine during fall, winter and early spring. The nearest breeding populations are in eastern Quebec, Labrador and Newfoundland. They nest along steep streams and small rivers in areas widely scattered around the northern hemisphere. Coastal Maine is a stronghold for Harlequin Ducks wintering in the eastern U.S. They frequent the surf zone of rocky shorelines where they feed on marine invertebrates. Biologists periodically monitor winter numbers and distribution. Important wintering areas are protected by conservation or environmental review policies.
- 2 - **Great Cormorants** (Threatened) live in Maine all year. They are much more abundant and widespread during winter when some migrate from eastern Canada. In North America, they nest on only a few coastal islands between Maine and Newfoundland. Bald Eagles (Endangered or Threatened in Maine during 1978 - 2009) are now major predators. Wildlife biologists attempt to discourage eagles during critical nesting periods when cormorants are most vulnerable. All nesting islands are protected by conservation agencies or partners.
- 3 - **Arctic Terns** (Threatened) are summer residents of Maine. Their exceptional migrations carry them to southern oceans nearly to Antarctica. Annual travels totaling at least 15,000 miles pose high-energy demands that require ready access to their primary food of fish. Arctic Terns nest on our outermost coastal islands that are protected from development, and Maine biologists work to control large flocks of gulls that can disrupt their nesting.
- 4 - **Razorbills** (Threatened) live year round in the Gulf of Maine, nesting in coastal areas of the northern Atlantic Ocean from eastern Canada to northwest Russia. The few islands used by nesting Razorbills in eastern Maine are the only breeding records ever documented in the U.S. Biologists manage island vegetation or use decoys that lure Razorbills to suitable islands not yet inhabited by the species. All nesting islands are protected under Maine law as "Significant Wildlife Habitats."
- 5 - **Black-crowned Night Herons** (Endangered) live in Maine in the spring, summer and fall. Impacts to wetlands have contributed to a general worldwide decline. Biologists periodically monitor their numbers and distribution, noting a general decline in Maine. Most nest in small trees or shrub thickets on islands close to the mainland. They feed mostly at night on fish, invertebrates, and other small animals caught while wading in estuaries or freshwater wetlands.
- 6 - **Barrow's Goldeneyes** (Threatened) appear in Maine as visitors during fall, winter and spring and inhabit coastal bays, lower stretches of major rivers and a few ice-free lakes during its visits to Maine. A similar duck, the Common Goldeneye, is a popular game bird hunted in many of the same settings. Biologists provide information to duck hunters to minimize accidental losses; and carefully monitor wintering numbers and distribution in Maine.
- 7 - **Atlantic Puffins** (Threatened) live in the Gulf of Maine in all seasons. Puffins nest at fewer than ten Maine islands, and these represent the only breeding records in the U.S. Biologists have bolstered Maine's puffin population with reintroductions from Newfoundland, decoys and vocalizations to lure returning birds to protected islands, control large gull colonies near key islands and create artificial burrows for nesting.
- 8 - **Roseate Terns** (Endangered) occur in Maine during spring, summer and fall. They nest on only a few inshore islands that offer suitable shrub or grassy vegetation with few resident gulls, which predate tern eggs or nestlings. Oil spills at sea have also affected them. Biologists in Maine use special regulations to protect nesting islands and sometimes must control gulls and mink that kill nesting terns. The Roseate Tern is also on the U.S. federal list of Endangered Species.

Other Marine Species

Thirteen marine species are listed by the Maine Department of Marine Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or National Marine Fisheries Service:

- 3 fish - Atlantic Salmon, Atlantic Sturgeon and Short-nosed Sturgeon
- 4 reptiles - Green Sea Turtle, Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle, Leatherback Sea Turtle, Loggerhead Sea Turtle
- 6 mammals - Blue Whale, Finback Whale, Humpback Whale, Northern Right Whale, Sei Whale, Sperm Whale

Coastal beaches, dunes and salt marshes (9 - 10)

- 9 - **Piping Plovers** (Endangered) are ground-nesting shorebirds that reside on beaches in southern Maine during spring and summer, nesting individually along upper portions of sandy beaches or nearby lower dunes. Development, intensive beach recreation and seawalls impair the natural shifts of sandy beaches, as do high surf events. Biologists install wire fencing around nests to protect plover eggs from predators; and work with communities, volunteers and beachgoers to respect the special needs of the Plovers.
- 10 - **Least Terns** (Endangered) also nest on sandy beaches in southern Maine. Like most seabirds, they are colonial ground nesters. Biologists may use electric fencing around the perimeter of the colony to discourage predators like fox, raccoons and weasels. Predatory birds like hawks, falcons and night-herons also hunt terns. High surf from coastal storms is an increasing problem well documented by climate scientists.

Small rivers and streams (11 - 16)

- 11 - **Brook Floaters** (Threatened) are freshwater mussels that live only in the eastern U.S. and Atlantic Canada from Nova Scotia to Georgia. Brook Floaters scattered in several drainages of northern New England and adjacent Canadian Maritime provinces are now the stronghold for the species. This mussel is very sensitive to water quality impacts from shoreline development, impoundments, farming practices and wastewater management. Biologists periodically monitor existing populations, search for new ones, and evaluate bridge or dam projects to minimize impacts.
- 12 - **Boreal Snaketail** (Threatened) are under two inches in length; stocky, green-bodied dragonflies with black striping on their face and body. The species uses clear rivers with sand or gravel bottoms. Boreal Snaketails are found at opposite ends of the state, in both the Saco River (southern Oxford County) and Saint John River (northeastern Aroostook County). Wherever it occurs, the Boreal Snaketail is an indicator of excellent water quality. Biologists evaluate land conservation of special riparian, or river corridors when these exemplary habitats are found.
- 13 - The **Tomah Mayfly** (Threatened) occurs at fewer than 20 locations scattered in three watersheds across northern Maine, occupying seasonally flooded sedge meadows along small rivers and streams. The short period during April - May, when sedges are flooded by snowmelt followed by receding water levels in summer, creates their ideal habitat. Biologists search for new populations while promoting land conservation, shoreland zoning and water level management via dams to protect currently occupied habitats.
- 14 - The **Roaring Brook Mayfly** (Threatened) is named for the stream drainage of Maine's Baxter State Park, where it was first found in 1939. The species has a single-year life cycle in high velocity stream habitats. Adults emerge in summer and live only a few days, at which time females lay eggs. Eggs overwinter in streambeds and then hatch in the spring. Biologists review potential impacts from recreation, wind power development and forestry on upper mountain slopes. Woodland buffers are essential to protect headwater streams, which are also a key habitat for trout fisheries.
- 15 - **Cobblestone Tiger Beetles** (Endangered) are undoubtedly native to Maine, but the first and only record was in Somerset County during 2009. Dams and past floods have both affected the species. Biologists continue to search for new populations while guarding our one small population from dams, river channelization, mining of sand, pollution and use of all-terrain vehicles in that stream bed.
- 16 - The **Rapids Clubtail** (Endangered) is a green dragonfly less than two inches long. The small abdomen is black with yellow markings. Maine is at the northeastern limits of its range. The Rapids Clubtail occurs only in two areas of the Saco River valley in southwestern Maine. Small rivers and streams that are forested, well oxygenated and unpolluted provide suitable habitat. Biologists use both land conservation and environmental review policies to aid its conservation.

Lakes, ponds, and large rivers (17 - 20)

- 17 - **Swamp Darters** (Threatened) are small fish that inhabit the lower water column of weedy ponds, slow-flowing streams and swamps of coastal river systems. The Swamp Darter is the only darter in Maine, and the only records of it are in three small river systems in York County. Biologists periodically monitor fish populations in Maine waters, review permits for nearby construction and safeguard them from toxins and pollution.
- 18 - **Redfin Pickerel** (Endangered) are native to coastal river systems that flow into the Atlantic Ocean or Gulf of Mexico. The subspecies living in Maine ranges south to Georgia. The only Maine record of Redfin Pickerel is in the midcoast region of Sagadahoc County. Redfin pickerel populations are extremely vulnerable and benefit from land conservation abutting streams and marshy spawning areas. Biologists maintain a constant vigil for invasive species that impact aquatic systems.
- 19 - **Yellow Lampmussels** (Threatened) are declining over their entire range, even though they occur in portions of the Penobscot, Kennebec and Saint George Rivers. Populations are localized and isolated from each other. Lampmussels favor rivers or large streams with modest currents. The fish host for its larval is unknown. Water quality is important, and impacts from exotic mussels or fish could be catastrophic.
- 20 - **Tidewater Mucklets** (Threatened) occur in low numbers across their range. The lower Penobscot River and Kennebec River support some of the best populations in Maine. Poor water quality, disruption of river flow and changes to the river bottom (like siltation or dredging) create major impacts.

Freshwater wetlands and peatlands (21 - 32)

- 21 - The **Ringed Boghaunter** (Endangered) is a small dragonfly just over one inch long living in small wetlands, bogs and acidic fens. It is black except for an orange ring around each body segment with a yellow face. It is one of the rarest dragonflies in North America. Biologists protect forests adjacent to their wetland habitats to guard against loss from development, new roads and forestry operations in the crucial woodland buffer. Volunteers recently helped catalog the array of dragonflies and damselflies living in Maine.
- 22 - The **Hessel's Hairstreak** (Endangered) butterfly needs Atlantic white cedar - a rare habitat community in Maine, as its host plant. The adult butterflies can extract nectar from a variety of flowering wetland plants, but females lay eggs only on cedar foliage, the critical food for larvae after hatching. Biologists review development projects near cedar swamps that contain Hessel's Hairstreak. Volunteers of Maine's Butterfly Survey are always on the lookout for new populations.
- 23 - **Blanding's Turtles** (Endangered) live in isolated portions of the northern U.S. from the Great Lakes region to New England, favoring wetlands and vernal pool complexes scattered through undeveloped forests. They also visit uplands if travelling between wetlands, nesting, basking or estivating. Connectivity of habitats by providing travel corridors and minimizing road crossings is critical. Biologists in the Northeast have worked jointly to evaluate genetic diversity of remnant Blanding's populations.
- 24 - **Spotted Turtles** (Threatened) occur over much of the same region as Blanding's Turtles. Biologists maintain key wetlands with appropriate buffers and travel corridors in idle forests or fields through comprehensive land use plans and environmental permits. Southern Maine's Mount Agamenticus Conservation Region is a premiere example that protects the largest tract of undeveloped coastal forest between Acadia National Park and New Jersey for these turtles and other wildlife.
- 25 - The **Six-whorl Vertigo** (Endangered) is a snail that occurs at only one Aroostook County location in northern Maine, despite searches in more than 100 other potentially suitable locations in the state. Biologists collect soil and leaf litter samples to find this tiny (less than ¼ inch) snail. Maine's only Six-whorl Vertigo population occupies a fen (a mineral rich wetland) that is near a rare limestone formation. Protection of unique habitats is always key to conserving wildlife diversity.
- 26 - The **Common Gallinule** (Threatened) breeds over most of the eastern U.S., with Maine representing the northeastern limit of its distribution. Common Gallinules favor marshes with plentiful emergent vegetation and shrub cover. Biologists protect them by reviewing proposed developments in order to conserve wetland buffers to protect the specific marsh habitats favored by this species.
- 27 - **Least Bitterns** (Endangered) are a secretive wading bird that nests in lowlands over most of the eastern U.S. and part of southeast Canada. It is a solitary nester in freshwater or tidal marshes, especially those with cattails. Biologists play recordings of marsh birds, in combination with visual surveys, to locate bitterns in wetlands and monitor population trends.
- 28 - The **Frigga Fritillary** (Endangered) is a butterfly recorded in only one area in Northern Maine. There are no other records in the eastern U.S. closer than the Great Lakes, but Maine's population is allied with those in Quebec; conservation efforts often span international borders! It inhabits wet bogs and fens with dwarf willow or dwarf birch. Both larval food plants are themselves rare in Maine. Biologists note that nearby land use changes can alter the hydrology of peatlands and habitat suitability.
- 29 - **Northern Bog Lemmings** (Threatened) live in boreal regions across Alaska and Canada. The original record from Maine was on the subalpine plateau of Mount Katahdin. Biologists verified that lemmings are still present there after nearly 100 years passed, rediscovering them at a lower elevation site in Baxter State Park. Other recent discoveries in Maine show that this animal can potentially live in lush Sphagnum bogs or riparian areas.
- 30 - **Sedge Wrens** (Endangered) have nested in Maine irregularly over the years. Fewer occur recently than were reported in the 1900s, when agricultural lands were more widespread. They favor wet areas in grassy fields, meadows and pastures. The demise of many tidal marshes has compromised a favored habitat for Sedge Wrens. Biologists work with agricultural agencies and individuals to conserve and diversify farmlands.
- 31 - The **Clayton's Copper** (Endangered) is a subspecies found entirely in Maine and adjacent New Brunswick, occurring only in association with shrubby cinquefoil, the host plant found in wetlands that provides food for its larvae. Biologists actively manage habitats on several MDIFW Wildlife Management Areas to benefit the Clayton's Coppers that live there.
- 32 - **Black Terns** (Endangered) occupy freshwater marshes along lakeshores and slow moving streams. They build nests on dense, floating vegetation or mud bars hidden by emergent plants. In addition to threats common to many wetland species, changing water levels on impoundments and wakes from boating affect Black Tern nests. Globally, populations are declining.

Grasslands and shrublands (33 - 37)

- 33 - **New England Cottontails** (Endangered) only live between southwestern Maine and the Hudson River in eastern New York. In Maine, they are only found in Cumberland and York Counties, the two most vulnerable to development and fragmentation of open space. Biologists are working with landowners to create more shrub lands and young forest habitats that offer the dense thickets required by New England Cottontails. Captive breeding and planning for future reintroductions are underway.
- 34 - **Grasshopper Sparrows** (Endangered) nested at only five sites across Maine during the last 30 years. Grasshopper Sparrows prefer settings where clumps of bunch grasses are interspersed with bare ground. In Maine, biologists periodically use controlled burns and mowing outside of the breeding season to sustain suitable habitat.
- 35 - **Upland Sandpipers** (Threatened) nest in grasslands, and this habitat is scarcer in Maine than at any time in the last 200 years. Development, reversion of abandoned farms to woodlands, and even control of wildfires are contributing factors. Biologists encourage more variety in the landscape that benefits several listed wildlife and many more species at risk in early successional habitats. Maine's blueberry barrens have been a key stronghold for Upland Sandpipers.
- 36 - **Short-eared Owls** (Threatened) nest in broad areas of North America, Europe and Asia. Except for a few that nest in coastal Massachusetts, Maine is the southern-most range limit in the East. Only the breeding population is listed, since numbers and range increase notably during fall and spring migrations. Biologists and volunteers surveyed owls across Maine by playing recorded calls at night and listening for an owl's response. Short-eared Owls are more active during daytime than most owl species.
- 37 - The **Juniper Hairstreak** (Endangered) is a butterfly that requires eastern red cedar, the host plant necessary for larvae, thus limiting its distribution. There are only two recent records of Juniper Hairstreaks in the southwestern corner of the state. Old fields, pasture edges, utility corridors and dry scrub woodlands are typical locations. Biologists consult with utility companies to ensure eastern red cedar is available in transmission line and pipeline corridors.

Dry forests and barrens (38 - 44)

- 38 - The **Edward's Hairstreak** (Endangered) occurs widely across central/eastern states in the U.S. and provinces of Canada, and are dependent on an ecological relationship called "mutualism", where the interactions of different species benefit each one. Certain species of ants feed on secretions from full-grown caterpillars of this butterfly, and the ant nests are a safe haven for vulnerable caterpillars in dry woodlands where the required host plants (scrub oak or black oak) thrive. Biologists conduct controlled burns to manage remnant patches of pitch pine barrens in Maine and conserve several rare butterflies and moths (see also # 39, 41 & 44) that rely on them.
- 39 - **Twilight Moths** (Threatened) are secure across much of Canada; but the species may occur in only four northeastern states in the U.S., where it is dependent on pitch pine barrens. Suitable patches of young aspen/birch thickets may be limiting in dry forests of the Northeast. Efforts by biologists to restore young forest and shrubland habitats may also benefit Twilight Moths and Black Racers (#40).
- 40 - **Black Racers** (Endangered) are long, fast snakes that favors shrublands, adjacent grasslands and forests. Despite their agility and ability to climb shrubs and small trees, many die on roadways. Although racers can live in rural and suburban areas, larger tracts of open space minimize mortalities on roads. Biologists have implanted radio transmitters in racers to study their movements and habitat needs and installed warning signs on roadways where racers are killed.
- 41 - The **Pine Barrens Zanclognatha** (Threatened) occurs only in the pitch pine barrens of the northeastern U.S. from Maine to New Jersey. Only three locations in Southern Maine support this rare moth. Mining for sand and gravel, land use conversions, and even recreation by off-road vehicles have also contributed to the demise of this sensitive ecological community. The Karner Blue butterfly and the native wild lupine (its host plant) once lived in pine barrens in Maine, but both are now extirpated here.
- 42 - **Box Turtles** (Endangered) live primarily in the eastern U.S. A small population in southern Maine is vulnerable at the northeastern limit of the species range. Individual Box Turtles recovered from other locations in Maine are probably released/escaped pets. Box Turtles are included in the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES): a treaty among nations for conservation of at-risk animal and plant species to regulate or monitor international trade. Recent declines in the Northeast are due to the fragmentation of habitats and road mortality.
- 43 - The **Purple Lesser Fritillary** (Threatened) is a butterfly now documented in only six provinces across Canada and two neighboring states in the U.S. - Maine and Minnesota. Rare species of shrubby willows may be the limiting factor as a host plant for larvae, occurring only in the rare community of dry boreal woodlands dominated by black spruce. Biologists and volunteers in the Maine Butterfly Survey recently searched vast areas of Maine for this and other rare species to create baseline records.

- 44 - The **Sleepy Duskywing** (Threatened) lives across most of the southwestern and eastern U.S. The species needs scrub oak or black oak as larval host plants, mostly available in the few large tracts of pitch pine barrens remaining in Maine. Only four locations in York County now support this small butterfly. Insect control programs (especially past spraying for gypsy moth outbreaks that defoliates forests) may have impacted the Sleepy Duskywing.

Caves and talus fields (45 - 47)

- 45 - **Little Brown Bats** (Endangered) occur widely over most of the U.S. and Canada. They were likely the most common bat in Maine ten years ago, but more than 90% have died from widespread White Nose Syndrome (WNS) outbreaks. There is abundant habitat to support recovery of the species, but so few remain that other factors now threaten them. Biologists advise the seasonal slowing of wind turbines during low wind speeds at night, when most bats are active, to offset additional deaths. Little Brown Bats, and some other species, may roost in barns or accessible attics of buildings. Many people erect bat houses to help them.
 - 46 - **Northern Long-eared Bats** (Endangered) have large ears and smaller wings, allowing it to maneuver more freely in the interior of forests than Little Brown Bats. Its numbers are even more decimated by WNS in the East. Both bats favor the deeper, moist recesses of cave hibernacula where the pathogenic fungus can flourish. In 2015, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed Northern Long-eared Bats as a Threatened Species across their range in the U.S. There are some individual cave bats that are resistant to WNS, but biologists must safeguard them from other risks to prevent extirpation or possibly global extinction.
 - 47 - **Eastern Small-footed Bats** (Threatened) are a third cave bat whose future in Maine is now uncertain. Traditionally, this may have been the state's rarest cave bat, roosting on rocky outcrops, cliff crevices and the talus field of boulders and cobble left by glaciers beneath cliffs. Many have died due to WNS, but losses are fewer since this bat prefers the outer, well-ventilated portions of a cave (and may also winter in rock-covered slopes). Biologists monitor most bat species with acoustic equipment that detects their ultrasonic calls.
- ## Alpine areas and cliffs (48 - 51)
- 48 - The **Golden Eagle** (Endangered) has long held the distinction as the rarest breeding bird in the eastern U.S. Golden Eagles seen during fall, winter and spring are increasing in the region as migrants visit from a growing population in Quebec and Labrador. Maine is the best place to see a Golden Eagle in the eastern U.S. The last nesting pair in Maine left in 1998, after 17 years of breeding failure. Biologists found many contaminants in an abandoned egg there. Golden Eagles nested at the very same cliff as early as 1736, which is one of the earliest nesting records in North America
 - 49 - **American Pipits** (Endangered) mostly nest in tundra regions of North America and Asia. The species is a ground-nester in areas where trees are lacking or stunted, such as on mountaintops. Only the breeding population is Endangered in Maine. Most winter in the southern U.S. through Mexico into Central America. American Pipits are declining in North America, and loss of nesting habitat in alpine zones compounds problems.
 - 50 - The **Katahdin Arctic** (Endangered) is a subspecies of the Polixenes Arctic, a butterfly ranging across Alaska and northern Canada. Rangers in Baxter State Park, where this species is known to occur, help protect Maine's Katahdin Arctic population because it is so small it is vulnerable to illegal butterfly collectors. Biologists are increasingly concerned that diminishing alpine vegetation, including sedges that are the critical food plant for larvae of the Katahdin Arctic, could impact the population. Hikers on Maine's majestic Mount Katahdin should not stray from trails in order to maintain fragile alpine flora and fauna.
 - 51 - **Peregrine Falcons** (Endangered) are one of the premiere examples of international conservation for a declining species. More than 35 nations actively participated in peregrine restoration during the 1980s and 1990s. Biologists in Maine, partnering with The Peregrine Fund, reintroduced 154 peregrines to Maine from 1984 to 1996. Breeding activity resumed in 1987, and at least 25 nesting pairs now reside in the state. Most are at historic cliff eyries, but a few nest on tall bridges and buildings. Bands on young falcons released or raised by pairs nesting here indicate they've settled in nine different states and provinces in the Atlantic flyway between Nova Scotia and Virginia.



KEY to Species Identification

Coastal waters & offshore islands:		Beaches, dunes & salt marshes:	
1. Harlequin Duck	27. Least Bittern	9. Piping Plover	33. Grasslands & shrublands:
2. Great Cormorant	28. Frigga Fritillary	10. Least Tern	33. New England Cottontail
3. Arctic Tern	29. Northern Bog Lemming	11. Brook Floater	34. Grasshopper Sparrow
4. Razorbill	30. Sedge Wren	12. Boreal Snaketail	35. Upland Sandpiper
5. Black-crowned Night Heron	31. Clayton's Copper	13. Tomah Mayfly	36. Short-eared Owl
6. Barrow's Goldeneye	32. Black Tern	14. Roaring Brook Mayfly	37. Juniper Hairstreak
7. Atlantic Puffin	33. Grasslands & shrublands:	15. Cobblestone Tiger Beetle	38. Dry forests & barrens:
8. Roseate Tern	33. New England Cottontail	16. Rapids Clubtail	38. Edward's Hairstreak
Lakes, ponds & streams:		17. Tidewater Mucket	39. Twilight Moth
9. Swamp Darter	34. Grasshopper Sparrow	18. Redfin Pickerel	40. Black Racer
10. Yellow Lampmussel	35. Upland Sandpiper	19. Yellow Lampmussel	41. Pine Barrens Zanclognatha
11. Brook Floater	36. Short-eared Owl	20. Tidewater Mucket	42. Box Turtle
12. Boreal Snaketail	37. Juniper Hairstreak	21. Ringed Boghaunter	43. Purple Lesser Fritillary
13. Tomah Mayfly	38. Dry forests & barrens:	22. Hessel's Hairstreak	44. Sleepy Duskywing
14. Roaring Brook Mayfly	38. Edward's Hairstreak	23. Blanding's Turtle	Caves:
15. Cobblestone Tiger Beetle	39. Twilight Moth	24. Spotted Turtle	45. Little Brown Bat
16. Rapids Clubtail	40. Black Racer	25. Six-whorled Vertigo	46. Northern Long-eared Bat
Lakes & Ponds:		26. Common Gallinule	47. Eastern Small-footed Bat
17. Swamp Darter	41. Pine Barrens Zanclognatha		Alpine areas & cliffs:
18. Redfin Pickerel	42. Box Turtle		48. Golden Eagle
19. Yellow Lampmussel	43. Purple Lesser Fritillary		49. American Pipit
20. Tidewater Mucket	44. Sleepy Duskywing		50. Katahdin Arctic
21. Ringed Boghaunter			51. Peregrine Falcon
22. Hessel's Hairstreak			
23. Blanding's Turtle			
24. Spotted Turtle			
25. Six-whorled Vertigo			
26. Common Gallinule			



For more information about endangered wildlife, and ways you can support their conservation, visit:

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Conservation of these rare species is funded in part by grants from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Pittman Robinson Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act





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